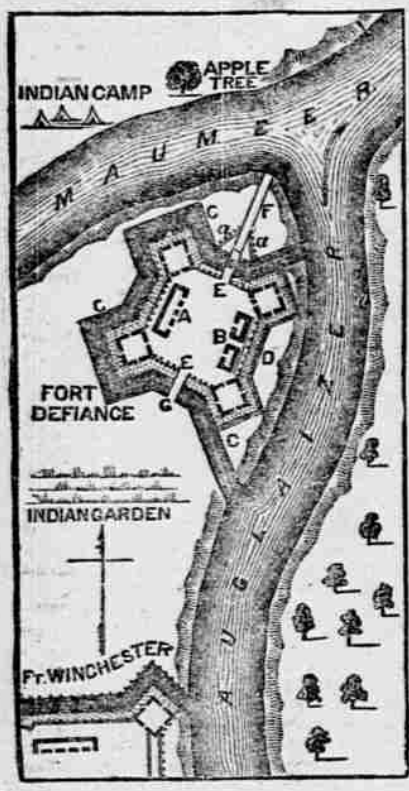


## THE GREAT TRI-STATE CITY.

(Continued from page one.)

at the foot of the rapids, seven miles above Toledo. Then all the energies of the Americans were devoted to driving them back, and Gen. William Henry Harrison, raising an army of Regulars and Kentucky and Ohio militia, took up his position across the river from Fort Miami, building what was for the time a highly important position called Fort Meigs, in honor of the Governor of Ohio. Gen. Proctor commanded the British forces at Fort Miami, and Tecumseh the Indians gathered around it. For some weeks there was constant fighting between the forces, and the occurrence of the most terrible massacres which made such a doleful impression upon the early history



FORTS DEFANCE AND WINCHESTER.

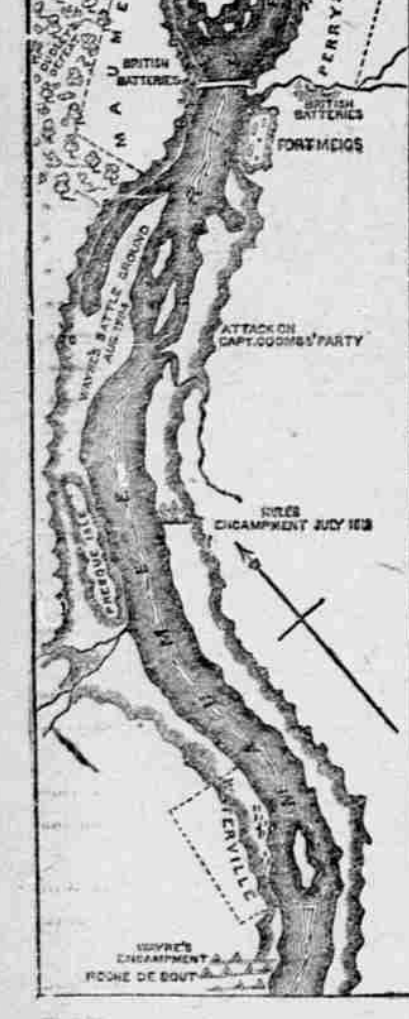
of the country. Col. Dudley, commanding a regiment of Kentucky militia, advanced as far as Fort Defiance, where he received orders to come on down the river, land on the left bank, drive the British out of some batteries which annoyed Fort Meigs, spike the guns and immediately return to his boats, cross the river and come into Fort Meigs. His militia were so excited over their victory in capturing the British batteries that they could not be restrained, and pursued the British out into the country, which Tecumseh saw, and immediately threw his Indians between them and the river, cutting them off from retreat or help. Nearly the whole regiment was slaughtered. In the end, the people of Kentucky and Ohio had vivid and mournful memories of what they called "massacres," accentuating the last syllable. They had all lost friends and relatives in these bloody slaughters. At Fremont, 25 miles east of Toledo, Fort Stephenson guarded the entrance to the Sandusky River as Fort Meigs guarded approach by the Maumee. Defeated in the siege of Fort Stephenson, Proctor attacked Fort Stephenson, which was gallantly defended by Lieut. Croghan, and the attack was repulsed.

enable him to maneuver his vessels satisfactorily. On the Lawrence Perry led directly for the British fleet, and was soon engaged with the whole of it. The light wind did not enable the other vessels to come to his assistance. At least this is the allegation, and it became the subject of a bitter feud between Perry and Capt. Elliott, his next in command. It was claimed that the Niagara, which Elliott commanded, was the fastest sailer in the squadron, and could have been easily brought up to the Niagara. The Lawrence was battered into a hopeless wreck, when Perry, taking his battle flag with him, went to the Niagara, which he brought up with the rest of the fleet, sending Elliott to take command of the smaller vessels and bring them into action. He ran the Niagara thru the British line, sweeping the opposing ships with double-shot guns as he passed them. His other officers came up in the meanwhile, and within eight minutes had pierced the British line, their vessels began to surrender, and at 3 o'clock in the afternoon the victory of the Americans was



Perry's Victory.

The British at that time had control of all the lakes by means of a small flotilla of war vessels commanded by a veteran British sailor, Capt. Barclay. Before the British could be expelled from that region and peace given to the people of Ohio, Indiana and Michigan this flotilla had to be suppressed, and Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry went to Erie, Pa., to build a flotilla for the purpose. He accomplished this work after the most arduous exertions, and the mechanics' tools, cannon shot and the heavy equipments necessary had to be



FORT MEIGS AND VICINITY.

transported thru the unbroken wilderness to the point of construction. After incredible labors he succeeded in building and equipping a small flotilla of two 20-gun brigs and eight smaller vessels, manned by about 400 officers and men. He was ready for action by the close of July, 1813, and, sailing out, took up his position in the little archipelago about 25 miles from Toledo. From this point he could watch the British vessels, which were at Malden, the mouth of the Detroit River, some 15 or 20 miles distant. The British were waiting the construction of another vessel, which would make them superior to the American flotilla. Perry made Put-in-Bay, an excellent harbor, his station, and deployed his vessels in front of it to watch the British. From this he watched the enemy, hoping that they would come out and offer him battle, but they did not, and he at last deter-

mined to sail directly upon Malden when the wind favored, and attack them at their anchorage. On the bright, beautiful morning of Sept. 10, 1813, he decided to see the British emerge from Malden in battle array, and he immediately put his squadron in motion to meet them. His instructions were to each commander to engage his antagonist at close quarters and fight to a sharp finish. Every vessel was assigned its opponent in the British line. Perry made the big Lawrence his flagship, and hoisted on it a square battle flag with the stars of Capt. Lawrence. "Don't give up the ship," he cried, "and he was blowing from the southwest, but hardly strong enough to

complete. Thereupon Perry sent his famous dispatch to Gen. Harrison: "We have met the enemy and they are ours—two ships, two brigs, one schooner and one sloop." Having gained control of the waters, Gen. Harrison immediately advanced the land forces, driving Proctor and Tecumseh before him. He overtook them at a little river in Canada called the Thames, and inflicted a crushing defeat, in which Tecumseh was slain. This virtually terminated the war in the Northwest.

**Subsequent Troubles.** The next war had a serio comic phase. There had been some uncertainty in establishing the northern boundary of Ohio when the State was organized. From the very first it had been expected that a great city would rise at or near Toledo, and when the canals were planned to connect Lake Erie with the Ohio River, by the way of the Wabash and Maumee Rivers, Michigan aspired to have control of the mouth of the canals near Toledo, and asserted her sovereignty over that strip of territory. The State of Ohio resisted, the militia was called out, and war between the States seemed imminent. It was settled, however, with no more bloodshed than a partition of Ohio being established by an ardent Michigan enthusiast. Michigan was pacified by giving her the upper peninsula.

**IN THE BEGINNING.** Toledo is Not Yet in Its Hundredth Year of Settlement. Toledo was officially recognized as a community in 1835, when the County of Lucas was organized by the Legislature of Ohio, and Justice was designated as the seat of justice. The name Toledo was suggested by James Irwin Brown in a meeting, in 1833, of the citizens of the towns of Port Lawrence and Vista to consider the question of consolidation of the interests of two rival municipalities.

Human nature was about the same in early days as now; the pioneers were ambitious and rival towns sprang up. In 1835 there appeared on the west bank of the river, in succession, Maumee, Miami, Marengo, Toledo and Manhattan, while on the east side were found Perryburg, Oregon and Lucas City. Of these Marengo, Oregon and Lucas City soon ceased to exist, while Manhattan was lost in Toledo, as also Ironville, largely a successor to Lucas City. In 1837 the town of Toledo became a city of Toledo in accordance with a law made and provided by the Legislature of Ohio. In 1847 the limits of the city were materially enlarged, but since then To-

ledo has been filling in until now. In 1840, the city as a whole is one of the most attractive and prosperous municipalities in the country, with surrounding country second to none in natural and artificial beauty of landscape. The first sidewalk built in the city was in 1841, on Cherry street from Summit to Erie and on Erie street to the canal bridge. In 1846 Summit street was partly planked. The first bridge across the Maumee was built in 1846, but Swan Creek had been bridged many years before. A steam ferry on the Maumee began operations in 1852, but as early as 1836 a ferry had been established, when the rate per person for crossing was 12½ cents. The first department, volunteer, dates from 1837.



SOLDIERS' MEMORIAL HALL.

The first planing mill began operations in 1838. The manufacture of gas began in 1853. The first sawmill was built in 1851. The first public hall was built in 1851, and was named for Thos. Dinslip in 1850. It stood on the south side of Summit street near Oak. A County Agricultural Society was organized in 1857, and the first fair was held in 1858. The first sewer was constructed in Monroe street in 1848. The beginning of the water service dates from 1852, when the Council ordered four public wells dug, and two years later \$25,000 bonds were voted for water works. The first street cars were operated along Summit street in 1852. The first telegraph office was opened in 1848. The Wabash & Erie Canal was opened in 1843, and the Miami & Erie in 1845. The first election in Toledo was held in the Spring of 1837, when the "Lower Town" (late Vista) gave the Mayor as against "Upper Town" (late Port Lawrence). The first regular political meeting was held by the Whigs July 23, 1837, to select delegates to a State Convention. The Democrats held their first County Convention Sept. 15, 1837. Dr. Horatio Conant was Toledo's first physician.

Toledo is the County-seat of Lucas County, Ohio. It was established during the war with Michigan over the boundary, and was named for the then Gov. Lucas, who afterwards served as Governor of Iowa. The first official was the following order, by a court which convened in the only school house in the town:

"Toledo, Sept. 7, 1835. 'State of Ohio, Lucas County, ss.: 'At a Court of Common Pleas, begun and held at the Court House in Toledo, in said County, on Monday, the 7th day of September, A. D. 1835, present, the Hon. Jonathan H. Jerome, Sr., Associate Judge of said County; their Honors Baxter Boorman and William Wilson, Associate Judges. The court being opened in due form by the Sheriff of said County, Horatio Conant being appointed Clerk of said court, exhibited his bond with sureties accepted by the court, agreeably to the statute in such case made and provided. The court appointed John Baldwin, Robert Governor and Cyrus Hollister Commissioners for said County. No further business being before the court, the court adjourned without delay."

"J. H. Jerome, Associate Judge." This brief private record marks the time when Lucas County became an organized body under the laws of Ohio. It was formed from portions of Wood and Sandusky Counties, with Toledo as the temporary seat of justice. Its eastern boundary is Lake Erie. It is joined on the south by Ottawa and Wood Counties with the Maumee River forming a large extent of its southern boundary. Fulton County bounds it on the west and Michigan on the north. Its area is 429 square miles. Its extreme length from east to west is 34 miles; its breadth along the western streams is 21 miles. The principal streams of

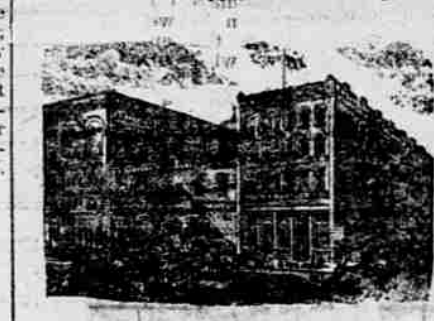


CHENEY MEDICINE CO'S OFFICE BUILDING.

court for disposal. I again enter my protest against the infamy of sending people to prison for inability to pay fines. It is imprisonment for debt and an outrage on the poor. How shall we answer to God for taking the earnings of a prostitute and putting it into the treasury to pay the salaries of officials?" In this same message he made a comparison of methods: "It has been well said that the people of Toledo are the stockholders in a great corporation, and the officers they elect are charged with the care and management of a vast property. This suggests the query: Suppose that the stockholders of the Lake Shore Railroad or the Standard Oil Company or any large business corporation were to organize themselves into hostile bands in order that at each recurring election they might make war on the corporation, with the end to be sought, the capture of the offices and property of the company in order to run it for the benefit of the party in power? Where is the man so simple as not to know that the result would be the devastation of the property and the bankruptcy and ruin of the company? Yet this is the system that we pursue in our politics, municipalities."

**THE HEAD OF THE CITY.** The Municipal Government and the Men Who Administer It. The city is governed under a legislative charter, several times amended. Twenty-seven men have occupied the office of Mayor since 1837, when John Berdan became the first choice of the citizens of the new city. Samuel M. Jones, "Golden Rule" Jones, who was Mayor from 1897 to 1904, and Grand Whittlock, who has filled the executive office since 1906, have perhaps attracted more outside attention to Toledo than any other, largely due to local

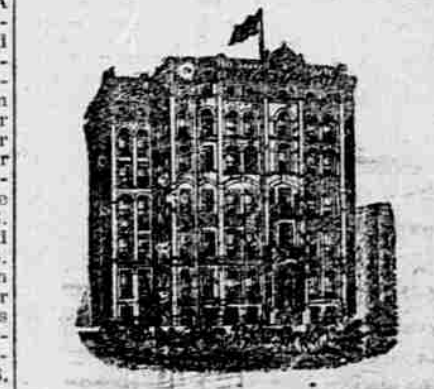
newspaper attacks for political purposes. Opinions differ as to the executive qualities of these two officials, but that they meant well and were and are personally men of high character there is no doubt. The present Mayor is widely known as a writer on social and political subjects, while Mr. Jones, who made a fortune in the manufacture of oil-well machinery, and who sought to



R. A. BARTLEY'S WHOLESALE GROCERY HOUSE.

bring about a system of co-operation among his factory employees, had an abundance of theoretical ideas regarding the better life and government. He was opposed to parties, and claimed that "patriotism and partyism cannot abide together." Some quotations from his last message to the City Council may prove of interest to readers. It was introduced by a "foreword" from Joseph Mazzini on the "Duties of Man":

"Listen to me in love, as I shall speak to you in love. My words are words of conviction, matured by long years of study, of experience and of sorrow. The duties which I point out to you I have striven, and shall strive while I live, to fulfill as far as I have the power. I may err, but my error is not of the heart. I may deceive myself, but I will not deceive you. Listen to me, then, fraternally; judge freely among yourselves whether I speak truth or error. If it seem to you that I speak error, leave me, but follow me and act according to my teachings if you believe me an apostle of the truth. To err is a misfortune and deserving of commiseration; but to know the truth and fail to regulate our actions according to its teachings is a crime condemned alike by heaven and earth."



HOTEL MADISON.

harsh, and I may too severely insist on proclaiming the necessity of virtue and sacrifice, but I know, and you too, that the sole origin of every right is in a duty fulfilled."

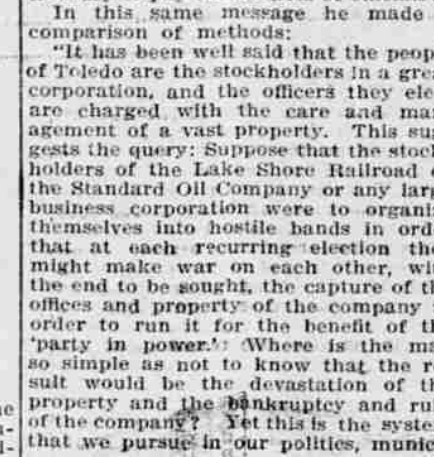
It closed with the following quotation from Walt Whitman:

"I hear it is charged against me that I sought to destroy the Police Court. But really I am neither for nor against institutions. (What, indeed, have I in common with them, or what with the destruction of them?) Only I will establish in the Manhattans, and in every city of these States, inland and seaboard, And in the fields and woods and above every keel, little or large, that abets the war."



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In this message he advocated the abolition of the Police Court. The work of this court "may be better done by a loving-hearted man and woman untroubled by the machinery of law and the expense of a court. I believe it would be to the very great ethical and economic advantage of our cities if such cases were turned over to the chief and matron, and the really 'criminal' could be sent to the 'criminal



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then the records show several hundred offenses cleared, besides many furnaces equipped for smoke abatement and automatic stokers installed. There is still more to be done in this department, judging from volumes of smoke which poured from chimneys during the stay of The National Tribune representatives in the city.

It is to the honor of Toledo to lead the country in the enactment of legislation several years ago providing for a safe and sane observance of the Fourth of July, and rob it of its grim tragedies. Since then no reports of mangled hands and blind eyes, of lockjaw and death, have been telegraphed to add to the long list of injuries, common in other cities and towns, why

the machine that nominated him and thus made his election possible, for only the machine can aid him to secure the further honor of a higher office—such are the ethics of partyism."

**The Municipality.** The city is divided into 13 wards, with a member of the Council from each, besides three Councilmen-at-Large. Of the 16 members of the present Council six are classed as Republican and 10 Independent. The Mayor, Brand Whitlock, is an Independent, as also Ambrose A. Moody, President of the Council, whose title is that of Vice Mayor. The Council is scheduled to meet every Monday evening. The other executive officers are J. M. Babcock, Clerk; C. S. Northup, Solicitor; Amos Kendall, Auditor; J. H. Spielbusch, Treasurer; J. W. Lee, Building Inspector; Wm. Tighe, Smoke Inspector, and G. W. Pore, Sealer of Weights and Measures.

A Board of Public Service, consisting of three members, George W. Toulson, Joseph Jackson and Oscar Sablin, has reported to the Council. It is divided into nine departments, with heads as follows: Frank L. Conant, Chief Civil Engineer; Peter T. McNery, Superin-



MAYOR BRAND WHITLOCK.

tendent of Streets; Milton R. Moore, Superintendent of Parks; James M. Wisler, Superintendent of Water Works; John A. Page, Superintendent of Harbors and Bridges; William F. A. Renz, Superintendent of Cemeteries; Charles F. Stevens, Superintendent of Workhouse; Frederick H. Barry, Superintendent of Markets; Henry Hune, Inspector of Sidewalks.

The water works, a stand-pipe system, the pipe having a height of 224 feet and a capacity of 33,000 gallons. The investment is shown in the following statement:

Water works real estate, \$254,996.79  
Material, machinery, tools, etc., 42,450.14  
Mains, hydrants, valves, etc., 1,571,652.54  
Total, 2,137,797.70

The water earnings in 1902 were \$213,282, or about \$2,000 more than in 1906. The balance in hand Jan. 1, 1903, was \$52,053. The following statistics relating to this service may be of interest:

Pumping capacity, daily, 45,000,000 gallons.  
Average pumped, daily, 11,994,546 gallons.  
Total pumped year 1907, 4,378,099.139  
Connections, all kinds, 18,772  
Number of fire hydrants, 1,442  
Miles of mains, all kinds, 217

The Board of Public Safety has charge of the police and fire departments. The Board of Health has responsible duties. It looks after all complaints regarding impure foods and drinks, abates nuisances, and keeps a record of all births and deaths. The record of 1907 shows 2,747 births and 2,163 deaths, or a death rate of a fraction over 12 per 1,000 in an estimated population of 179,331. This is a low average, and speaks well for the sanitary condition of the city.

Two years ago the Council enacted an ordinance to abate smoke, and since



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PLANT OF THE OHIO DAIRY CO. foolish noise is considered patriotic on our natal day.

**THE BRAIN OF THE CITY.** The Youth of Toledo Have Fine Educational Facilities.

The first public record found pertaining to the public schools of Toledo was made Oct. 18, 1836, when the Trustees of Port Lawrence laid off the Township into 16 districts. On Sept. 25, 1847, the City Council divided Toledo into three districts. As far as can be ascertained the first school teacher in Toledo was Miss Harriet Wright, a niece of Gov.

Silas Wright, of New York. She taught a school in a frame building on Erie street, the same building afterwards serving as the first Court House. In 1839 the City Council elected John Berdan, S. B. Scott and Oliver Stevens as School Directors, and soon after they advertised for "a gentleman qualified to take charge of a limited number of



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scholars." In this same year a charitable and benevolent society opened a charity school for girls under 15 and boys under eight. It was held over the tailor shop of Levi Snell, on Lagrange street. The growth of the schools of Toledo has kept pace with every necessity. There are now 43 public school buildings and 48 church and private schools and institutions. Of church schools the Catholics lead in number.

A Board of Education is in charge of the public schools. The present board consists of L. E. Macomber, F. G. Crane, Mrs. Pauline Steiner, R. A. Bartley and C. A. Seiders. The Superintendent of Schools is C. L. Van Cleave. There are four truant officers. The cost of running the schools during the fiscal year 1907 was \$731,753, the school fund having a balance at the close of the year amounting to \$397,099. The bonded indebtedness of the school system is \$476,000. The total number of children enumerated last year, between six and 21, was 40,267, of which 20,391 were males and 19,876 females. The enrollment during the year was as follows:

Teachers training class, 83  
High school, 1,786  
Grammar schools, 7,951  
Primary schools, 12,137  
Kindergarten schools, 3,987  
Total, 24,154

The average daily attendance was 19,225, under the tutelage of 550 teachers.

There are six libraries, of access to the public, of which the City Library is chief. It contains 78,834 volumes, and occupies a very handsome and substantial building, the value of which and grounds is figured at \$25,000.

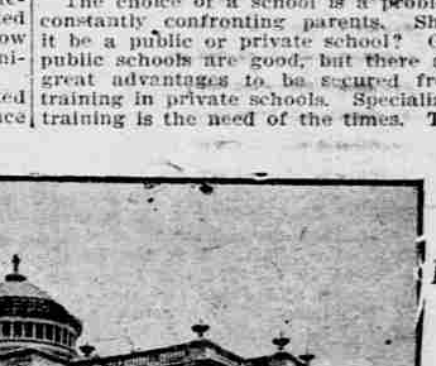
The medical colleges and societies are six in number, and there is a musical



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**ST. CLAIR HOTEL.** Institute of high repute. The schools, public, private and denominational, of Toledo, rank high. Free text books are provided in the public schools, and the course of instruction, from the kindergarten to the high school, comprises everything essential to the prospective man and woman who depends upon the public school for life's mental training. There are many special and higher schools, commercial and business colleges, and students in law and medicine have no need of leaving home to secure necessary instruction.

The choice of a school is a problem constantly confronting parents. Shall it be a public or private school? Our public schools are good; but there are great advantages to be gained from training in private schools. Specialized training is the need of the times. The



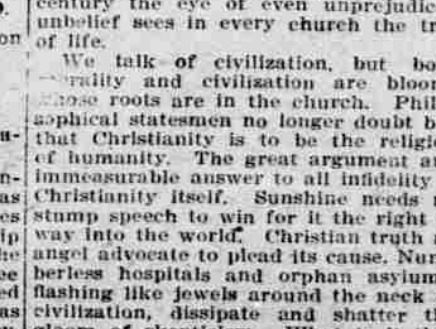
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**LUCAS COUNTY COURT HOUSE, TOLEDO.** reason why private schools exist is simply because they deserve to exist. They produce better results than the public schools. It is the matter of giving specialized training in the private schools which is the one great feature differentiating them from the excellent public schools. These thoughts came to a National Tribune representative while visiting the Metropolitan Business College and Shorthand School, 313-329 Summit street, where the principals, Prof. Rice and Brown, took interest in showing him around. Fifty typewriters were found in one room, for the use of the students. The training in every department is thoroughly practical, and the school can be commended as one where boys and girls can get useful knowledge, and visitors are pleasantly received.

**THE SOUL OF THE CITY.** High Religious and Moral Influences at Work in Toledo.

Churches are the various streams flowing from the fountain-head of true civilization. On these streams float the commerce of the soul, the intellectual and the spiritual world. The waters of their influence irrigate the orchards of the arts and sciences. The rush of their currents turns the ponderous machinery of government and social life. In the garden of the 20th century the eye of even unprejudiced unbeliever sees in every church the tree of life.

We talk of civilization, but both morality and civilization are blooms whose roots are in the church. Philosophical statesmen no longer doubt but that Christianity is to be the religion of humanity. The great argument and immeasurable answer to all infidelity is Christianity itself. Sunshine needs no stump speech to win for it the right of way into the world. Christian truth no angel advocate to plead its cause. Num-berless hospitals and orphan asylums, flashing like jewels around the neck of civilization, dissipate and shatter the gloom of skepticism. What is it that



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makes Africa the dark continent? What is it that makes Europe and America the foci of light? Africa lacks Christianity. Europe and America are its hope.

The great river of Christianity has been divided into irrigating streams the better to accomplish the work of watering the world. French Catholic missionaries are said to have been in the Valley of the Maumee 200 years ago. These heroic priests plunged into the trackless forests and lifted up the cross before the red men's eyes, calming their wild passions with the wondrous story of a Redeemer's love. (The first Protestant missionary work was in 1802, when Rev. David Bacon entered the mouth of the Maumee River after a canoe voyage of five days from Detroit. He held his first meeting with the Indians on what is now the site of Toledo. It would be too lengthy and impracticable to attempt anything like a consecutive mention of the great number of church enterprises which constitute the religious work in



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**PLANT OF WM. BOLLES'S FOUNTAIN PEN.**

Toledo. It is claimed that the first religious service within the present limits of a Methodist Episcopal in what is now the parish of the Maumee Street M. E. Church. The Protestant Episcopal is the first to organize a society, and build a church, which stood on the corner of Cherry and Superior streets. It was dedicated in 1836, and Rev. Isaac Flager was pastor. The building was afterwards sold at Sheriff's sale, and passed into the hands of the Catholic Church. The next church organization in the city afterwards became a Congregational society. The Protestant Episcopal began services in 1847, the Catholics in



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**NEUHAUSEL BROS.' DEPARTMENT STORE.**

1841, the Lutherans in 1845 and the Baptists in 1853. There are now more than 150 churches, missions and religious organizations in Toledo. Those having regular places of worship are as follows: Baptist, 15; Christian Science, 2; Church of Christ, 1; Congregational, 7; Disciples, 4; Evangelical, 7; Lutheran, 1; Methodist Episcopal, 21; Free Methodist, 1; Presbyterian, 5; Protestant Episcopal, 9; Roman Catholic, 13; Reformed, 1; Seven Day Adventist, 1; Spiritualist, 1; Swedenborgian, 1; Unitarian, 1; United Brethren, 5; and United Presbyterian, 2. The Jewish people have six places of worship. The chosen



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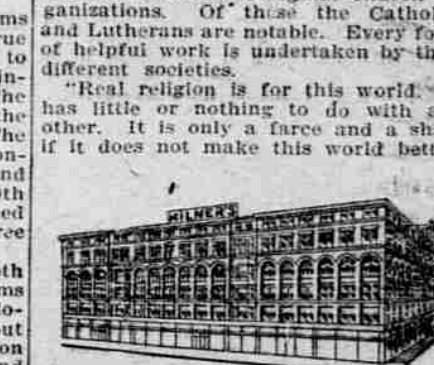
**L. S. BAUMGARDNER & CO.** Wholesale Dry Goods, Notions, etc.

people of God from the time of Abraham have been an important factor in history. The world owes much to Greece for its culture; to Rome for its system of law; to the other great civilizations that have arisen and perished; but to the Jews can be traced Christianity and much that has been best for humanity. The providential place of the Jew in the divine economy has been the albatross of the world. He has run thru the ocean of time like the gulf stream thru the Atlantic—separate from and unmixing with the world. The Jew goes everywhere. Of course, he came to Toledo, and his record here has been a part of his splendid record everywhere. They are to-day among the pillars of our commercial fabric.



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**COHEN, FRIEDLANDER & MARTIN.** Manufacturers of the Popular Modern Cloaks, Skirts, etc.



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**W. L. MILNER'S DEPARTMENT STORE.** It has to do with clean streets and pure politics. It declares war upon every form of graft. It fearlessly faces the drink problem, and endeavors to solve it. It seeks out the poor, and supplies their